

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

HERBERT and DORIS STEELE, ERIC R. CHAVEZ, ALEXANDRA DIAZ, AND SONIA TORRES, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, Plaintiffs, vs. GE MONEY BANK, a federal savings bank; WMC MORTGAGE CORPORATION and WMC MORTGAGE, LLC Defendants.		C.A. NO. 08CV 1880 PH JUDGE MANNING MAGISTRATE JUDGE ASHMAN <u>JURY TRIAL DEMANDED</u>
---	--	---

AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Herbert and Doris Steele, Eric R. Chavez, Alexandra Diaz, and Sonia Torres, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, by their undersigned attorneys, allege as follows:

1. This is a class action brought by Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and other similarly situated minority homeowners, against GE Money Bank, a federal savings bank, WMC Mortgage Corporation, ("WMC") and WMC Mortgage, LLC (collectively "Defendants"), under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1691, *et seq.* ("ECOA") and the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. § 3601 *et seq.* Plaintiffs seek remedies for themselves and the Class (defined in ¶98, below) for the discriminatory effects of the Defendants' home financing policies and practices.

2. As described below, the Defendants have established a specific, identifiable and uniform credit pricing system, a component of which, referred to herein as the Discretionary Pricing Policy, authorizes unchecked, subjective surcharge of additional points and fees to an otherwise objective risk-based financing rate. In other words, after a finance rate acceptable to the Defendants is determined by objective criteria (e.g., the individual's credit history, credit score, debt-to-income ratio and loan-to-value ratios), the Defendants' credit pricing policy authorizes additional discretionary finance charges. These subjective, additional finance charges have a widespread discriminatory impact on minority applicants for home mortgage loans, in violation of ECOA and the FHA.

3. The Defendants have established policies for access to their loan products that subject minority financing applicants to a significantly higher likelihood of exposure to discretionary points and fees. These costs drive up the average cost of a mortgage loan made by Defendants to minority homeowners.

4. Plaintiffs seek damages, declaratory and injunctive relief, disgorgement and restitution of monies disparately obtained from minority borrowers.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. Plaintiffs invoke the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331, which confers original jurisdiction upon this Court in a civil action arising under federal law.

6. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) inasmuch as unlawful discriminatory practices are alleged to have been committed in this District, Defendants regularly conduct business in this District, and two of the named Plaintiffs reside in this District.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiffs, Herbert and Doris Steele (the “Steeles”), are minority homeowners who reside at 2237 East 92nd Place, Chicago, Illinois 60617.

8. Plaintiff, Eric R. Chavez (“Chavez”), is a minority homeowner who resides at 3216 Ardmore Avenue, South Gate, CA 90280.

9. Plaintiff, Alexandra Diaz (“Diaz”), is a minority homeowner who resides at 15101 Georgia Avenue, Paramount, CA 90723.

10. Plaintiff, Sonia Torres, (“Torres”), is a minority homeowner who resides at 9 Hillside Place, Haverhill, MA 01862.

11. Defendant, GE Money Bank, is a federal savings bank with a principal place of business at 4246 South Riverboat Road, Suite 200, Salt Lake City, Utah 84123. It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GE Consumer Finance, Inc., a consumer lending unit of General Electric Company and its holding company, General Electric Capital Corporation.

12. Defendant, WMC Mortgage LLC is successor in interest to WMC Mortgage Corporation (“WMC”), a California corporation and a mortgage lender with a principal place of business at 3100 Thornton Avenue, Burbank, CA 91504. Defendant WMC and its parent company, WMC Finance Co., were acquired by GE Consumer Finance in June 2004, although WMC’s mortgage lending practices pre-date that acquisition. A number of loans originated and financed by WMC (both prior to and subsequent to the acquisition which resulted in Defendant GE Money Bank and Defendant WMC having common ownership within GE’s consumer lending unit) have been assumed by GE Money Bank as the latter continues to expand the scope of its lending activity. After the acquisition, WMC granted to GE Money Bank the right to use its trade names, including “WMC Mortgage.”

FACTS

A. MORTGAGE LENDING IN THE UNITED STATES HISTORICALLY HAS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST MINORITIES

13. Racial discrimination in America's mortgage lending industry has a long legacy. As this Complaint attests, that unfortunate history continues to this day due to discriminatory treatment of minority borrowers by mortgage banks such as Defendants.

14. According to the Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard University's 2005 study called "The Dual Mortgage Market: The Persistence of Discrimination in Mortgage Lending," mortgage lending discrimination today is subtle but pervasive, with minority consumers continuing to have less-than-equal access to loans at the best price and on the best terms that their credit history, income, and other individual financial considerations merit more than three decades after the enactment of national fair lending legislation.

15. The passage of civil rights legislation and fair lending laws in the 1960s and 1970s brought an end to the most virulent forms of overt racial discrimination in the housing markets, but throughout the 1980s and 1990s, mortgage lenders found more subtle ways to discriminate, including maintaining offices only in white neighborhoods and engaging in practices such as redlining (refusing to lend on properties in predominantly minority neighborhoods).

16. After such redlining practices were challenged in the 1990s, mortgage lenders changed tactics once again, making loans to minorities, but charging higher interest rates and loan-related fees than they charged to similarly-situated white borrowers. Loan data that mortgage lenders must now compile and disclose under the federal Home Mortgage Disclosure

Act (“HMDA”) reveals profound loan pricing disparities between minority borrowers and similarly-situated white borrowers.

17. The HMDA requires mortgage lenders to report information about the home loans they process each year. In 2005, lenders reported information on more than 30 million home loan applications pursuant to HMDA. In 1989, Congress required lenders to begin disclosing information about mortgage borrowers’ race and ethnicity. In 2004, concerned with potential racial discrimination in loan pricing and recognizing that racial or other types of discrimination can occur when loan officers and mortgage brokers have latitude in setting interest rates, the Federal Reserve Board began requiring lenders to also report information concerning rates, points, and fees, charged to borrowers on high-cost loans.

18. According to the Federal Reserve, both 2004 and 2005 HMDA data revealed that “Blacks and minority borrowers were more likely . . . to have received higher-priced loans than non-minority whites. . . . [which has] increased concern about the fairness of the lending process.” Robert B. Avery, Kenneth P. Brevoort and Glenn B. Canner, “Higher-Priced Home Lending and the 2005 HMDA Data,” Federal Reserve Bulletin, A124, A159 (revised Sept. 18, 2006) (available at <http://www.federalreserve.gov/pubs/bulletin/2006/hmda/bull06hmda.pdf>) (last viewed March 10, 2008).

19. HMDA data for 2004 reveals profound loan pricing disparities between minority borrowers and non-minority whites even after controlling for borrowers’ gender, income, property location, and loan amount. After accounting for those differences in the 2004 HMDA data, minority borrowers were still almost twice as likely to receive a higher-rate home loan as non-minority whites. Testimony of Keith Ernst before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit, June 13, 2006 at 3 (available at

<http://www.responsiblelending.org/pdfs/Testimony-Ernst061306.pdf>) (last viewed March 10, 2008). In an October 2006 speech, the Vice-Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Martin Gruenberg, discussed the 2004 HMDA data and observed that that data “clearly indicated” that minority borrowers are more likely to receive high-cost home loans than are non-minority whites. (available at <http://www.fdic.gov/news/news/speeches/archives/2006/chairman/spoct1806.html>) (last viewed March 10, 2008).

20. Likewise, HMDA data for 2005 shows that “for conventional home-purchase loans, the gross mean incidence of higher-priced lending was 54.7 percent for blacks and 17.2 percent for non-minority whites, a difference of 37.5 percentage points.” Avery et al., *supra*, at A159. The situation is similar for refinancing, where there is a difference of 28.3 percentage points between blacks and non-minority whites. *Id.*, at A124, A159.

21. A growing number of research studies and investigations show that significant racial disparities still exist in lending practices. California Reinvestment Coalition, et al., “Paying More for the American Dream: A Multi-State Analysis of Higher Cost Home Purchase Lending” (March 2007) (available at http://www.nedap.org/pressroom/documents/2007_Report-2005_HMDA.pdf) (last viewed March 10, 2008); Ross, “The Continuing Practice and Impact of Discrimination” (Revised July 2006) (Univ. of Connecticut, Working Paper 2005-19R) (available at <http://www.econ.uconn.edu/working/2005-19r.pdf>) (last viewed March 10, 2008).

22. Just this month, the California Reinvestment Coalition, jointly with several other non-profit and housing advocacy groups, published another report. The organizations examined the impact of lending by subprime, high-risk lenders in 7 metropolitan areas – Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, New York City and Rochester, NY. California Reinvestment

Coalition, et al., “Paying More for the American Dream: A Multi-State Analysis of Higher Cost Home Purchase Lending” (March 2008) (“CRC Report”) (available at <http://www.nedap.org/resources/reports.html>) (last viewed March 12, 2008).

23. The CRC Report focuses on a subset of 228 subprime lenders that, since late 2006, have either closed, gone bankrupt, or been sold. The subset consists of 35 subprime high-risk lenders, which combined have made over 1.1 million loans nationally. Notably, the CRC Report found that 4 of the subprime high-risk lenders included in the analysis accounted for approximately 57% of the total lending made by the group of 35 lenders. WMC was one of these 4, making up 14% of the 1.1 million subprime, high-risk loans during this period. *Id.*, at 3.

24. In addition, the study showed that subprime high-risk lenders are concentrated in minority neighborhoods. Data supporting this finding demonstrated that subprime high-risk lenders had 20% of the market share in predominantly minority neighborhoods in these metro areas, compared to a 4% market share in predominantly white neighborhoods. CRC Report at 5. In addition, over 40% of the loans made by subprime high-risk lenders were in neighborhoods where 80% or more of the residents were minorities. *Id.* In stark contrast, less than 10% of subprime high-risk lender loans were in areas where less than 10% of the residents were minorities. *Id.*

25. In metro Chicago, where the named Plaintiffs reside, the same study shows that the subprime, high-risk lender market share in predominantly minority neighborhoods was 3.5 times the high-risk lender market share in predominantly white neighborhoods. CRC Report at 9. *See also*, CRC Report, Appendices & Dot Density Maps.

26. The Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN) released a report entitled, “dated September 27, 2005, that found that “[i]n every metropolitan

area where at least 50 refinances were made to African-American homeowners, African-Americans were more likely to receive a high-cost loan than White homeowners.” “The High Cost of Credit: Disparities in High-priced Refinanced Loans to Minority Homeowners in 125 American Cities” at 11 (available at http://www.acorn.org/fileadmin/Affordable_Housing/hmda/High_Cost_of_Credit_Report.doc) (last viewed March 10, 2008).

27. Moreover, and importantly, research studies have suggested that borrowers’ credit profiles cannot fully explain why some borrowers, and not others, are saddled with higher cost loans. Researchers have raised “doubts that risk can adequately explain racial differences” in high-cost loans. Bradford, Center for Community Change, “Risk or Race? Racial Disparities and the Subprime Refinance Market” (May 2002) (available at http://www.knowledgeplex.org/kp/report/report/refiles/cc_0729_risk.pdf) (last viewed March 10, 2008). In other words, evidence “suggests that weak borrower credit profiles do not fully explain why some borrowers get stuck with higher-cost home loans.” California Reinvestment Coalition, et al., “Paying More for the American Dream: A Multi-State Analysis of Higher Cost Home Purchase Lending” at 7 (March 2007).

28. Defendants’ lending practices have been consistent with this history of mortgage loan discrimination.

B. THE DEFENDANTS’ DISCRETIONARY PRICING POLICY CONTINUES THE PERVASIVE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MINORITIES IN MORTGAGE LENDING

A. Defendants’ Relationships With Mortgage Brokers and Correspondent Lenders

29. Defendants GE Money Bank and WMC have been among America’s largest mortgage lenders. Prior to its discontinuance of operations, WMC was one of the top ten

subprime lenders nationwide. Defendants originated and funded billions of dollars in mortgage loans through brokers and correspondent lenders.

30. On information and belief, Defendants' authorized mortgage brokers and correspondent lenders to broker and fund loans in collaboration with Defendants, and in conformance with Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy.

31. Defendants established and implemented their Discretionary Pricing Policy, causing minority borrowers to pay subjective fees such as yield spread premiums and other mortgage-related finance charges at higher rates than similarly situated non-minority borrowers. By its Discretionary Pricing Policy Defendants discriminated against Plaintiffs and Class Members, systematically giving them mortgage loans with less favorable terms than were given to similarly situated non-minority borrowers. This pattern of discrimination is not the result of random or non-discriminatory factors. Rather, it is a direct result of Defendants' business model and loan-funding practices.

32. Defendants authorized mortgage brokers and correspondent lenders to receive part or all of their compensation from Defendants based on the interest rate charged to the borrower. Defendants' authorized brokers and correspondents receive more compensation from Defendants when they steer their clients into loans with higher interest rates, and less compensation when they place their clients into loans with lower interest rates.

33. Defendants actively implemented their Discretionary Pricing Policy in a variety of ways, including actively educating brokers about Defendants' credit policies and procedures and directing brokers regarding the marketing of loan products. For example, Defendant WMC published a broker newsletter and hosted "Broker and Loan Officer Bootcamp" events across the country. WMC also supplied its authorized brokers with training and marketing resources such

as software packages, free customizable flyers, direct mailings and compliance resources (<http://www.wmcmortgage.com/cms/resources.aspx>, last viewed on December 19, 2007).¹

34. Defendants evaluated and monitored their authorized brokers and correspondent lenders to ensure that they complied with Defendants' loan pricing policies and procedures. For example, when a correspondent or broker submitted a loan application through Defendant WMC's Internet site, the broker or correspondent agreed to comply with WMC's credit pricing policies. (<http://www.wmcmortgage.com/cms/pdf/fairlending.pdf> (last viewed December 19, 2007).) WMC took "appropriate corrective action" against brokers and correspondents when any "deficiencies [are] noted in the monitoring of their loan packages." *Id.*

35. Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy permitted authorized mortgage brokers and correspondent lenders subjectively to charge certain loan applicants including minority loan applicants, yield spread premiums and other discretionary charges. This resulted in discrimination against minority loan applicants.

36. This pattern of discrimination cannot be justified by business necessity, and could be avoided through the use of alternative policies and procedures that have less discriminatory impact and no less business efficacy.

B. Defendants' Discriminatory Discretionary Credit Pricing System

37. Defendants discriminated through their authorized mortgage brokers. Authorized mortgage brokers acted as Defendants' agents in originating mortgage loans. Authorized mortgage brokers entered into agreements with Defendants to accept loan applications on behalf of Defendants; communicate to loan applicants financing terms and rates set by Defendants; tell loan applicants about Defendants' various financing options; and ultimately originate mortgage

¹ The website www.wmcmortgage.com no longer exists.

loans funded by Defendants using Defendants' forms and in accordance with Defendant' policies and procedures.

38. Likewise, Defendants authorized correspondent lenders, acting as Defendants' agents, to work with Defendants to make loans in accordance with Defendants' credit policies and procedures. Defendants funded correspondent-generated loans before or shortly after they go to closing.

39. Defendants funded loans originated by their authorized mortgage brokers and correspondent lenders, set the terms and conditions of credit on those loans, and shouldered part or all of the risk on such loans.

40. Defendants actively and intentionally enforced their credit policies through their authorized mortgage brokers and correspondent lenders in a variety of ways. Among other things, Defendants supplied their correspondent lenders and mortgage brokers with an array of loan-related forms and agreements, including loan contracts, loan applications, and instructions on completing loan applications and contracts. And, as noted above, Defendant WMC actively trained its authorized brokers to follow WMC's policies and procedures, and reinforced that training with marketing support.

41. Once a loan applicant provided credit information through a mortgage broker or correspondent lender, Defendants performed an initially objective credit analysis. Defendants would first evaluate numerous risk-related credit variables, including debt-to-income ratios, loan-to-value ratios, credit bureau histories, debt-to-asset ratios, bankruptcies, automobile repossessions, prior foreclosures, payment histories, credit scores, and the like.

42. Defendants derived a risk-based financing rate from these objective factors, which Defendants and others in the mortgage industry simply call the "par rate." (Defendants' brokers

and correspondent lenders can also estimate the par rates by referring to an applicant's credit bureau-determined credit score.)

43. Although Defendants' initial analysis applied objective criteria to calculate this risk-related interest rate, Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy authorized their brokers and correspondent lenders to add to that rate and also to impose additional non-risk-based charges, including yield spread premiums, and other discretionary fees. Defendants regularly communicated applicable par rates, authorized yield spread premiums, and other discretionary fees to brokers and correspondent lenders *via* "rate sheets" and other communications.

44. Defendants gave authorized mortgage brokers and correspondent lenders discretion to impose yield spread premiums and other subjective points and fees on borrowers. When borrowers pay yield spread premiums, Defendants share in additional income generated by the premium because the yield spread premium-affected borrower is locked into a higher interest rate going forward on their GE Money Bank or WMC loan than they would be if they had been placed in a par rate loan without a yield spread premium.

45. Defendants' borrowers paid yield spread premiums and other discretionary points and fees that inflated their finance charges not knowing that a portion of their finance charges are non-risk-related.

46. Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy caused persons with identical or similar credit scores to pay differing amounts for obtaining credit. Such subjective loan pricing—which by design imposes differing finance charges on persons with the same or similar credit profiles—disparately impacts Defendants' minority borrowers.

47. While Defendants' use of its Discretionary Pricing Policy for all loan applicants might appear to be facially neutral, Defendants' use of yield spread premiums and other

discretionary points and fees disproportionately and adversely affected minorities (relative to similarly situated non-minorities). Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy caused and causes minorities to pay disparately more finance charges than similarly situated non-minorities. As the HMDA data cited herein indicates, minorities, after controlling for credit risk, are substantially more likely than similarly situated non-minorities to obtain high-priced loans.

48. Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy is in fact intentionally discriminatory. In an attempt to insulate themselves from the discriminatory decision-making, Defendants intentionally designed their subjective and Discretionary Pricing Policy to allow and encourage their lending agents to obtain greater profits from minority borrowers. As described above, Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy by design discriminates against minority borrowers and directly causes this disparate impact.

49. Brokers and correspondent lenders were agents of Defendants for the purpose of setting credit price, which was always set based on Defendants' policies.

50. The disparate impact suffered by minorities is a direct result of Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy in that Defendants designed, disseminated, controlled, implemented and profited from the Discretionary Pricing Policy creating the disparate impact.

51. Defendants have a non-delegable duty to ensure that its mortgage financing structure and policies do not have a disparate impact on legally protected classes. Despite having such a non-delegable duty, Defendants chose to use a commission-driven, subjective pricing policy that it knew or should have known has a significant and pervasive adverse impact on minority homeowners.

52. The disparities between the terms of Defendants' transactions involving minority homeowners and the terms involving White homeowners cannot be a product of chance and

cannot be explained by factors unrelated to race, but, instead, are the direct causal result of the use of the discriminatory Discretionary Pricing Policy.

53. There are no legitimate business reasons to justify Defendants' discriminatory Discretionary Pricing Policy that could not have been achieved by a policy that has no discriminatory impact or a greatly reduced discriminatory impact.

C. THE DEFENDANTS' DISCRETIONARY PRICING POLICY DISCRIMATED AGAINST PLAINTIFFS

Facts Relating To Herbert and Doris Steele

54. Plaintiffs, Herbert and Doris Steele (the "Steeles") are African American homeowners who reside at 2237 East 92nd Place, Chicago, Illinois 60617.

55. On June 30, 2006, the Steeles refinanced their previous Wilshire Credit Corp. home loan with WMC.

56. The loan, Loan No. 11605257, is a 30-year adjustable rate loan with a disclosed APR of 10.819%. The interest rate is set to adjust after 2 years. The principal amount of the loan was \$167,200.

57. According to the HUD-One Settlement Statement, the Steeles paid a \$2,100.00 "Loan Origination Fee," and a \$480.00 "Processing Fee," to US Mutual Banc Corp. In addition, US Mutual Banc Corp. received a \$2,508.00 yield spread premium, and a \$275.00 "Appraisal Fee" (paid outside of closing). WMC also charged the Steeles a \$597.00 "Application Fee."

58. True and correct copies of Truth-in-Lending disclosure and HUD-One Settlement Statement provided in connection with Loan No. 11605257 are attached hereto and labeled Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2, respectively.

59. Both US Mutual Banc Corp. and WMC knew that the Steeles were minority borrowers.

60. Because of the discretionary fees, the rates in the Steeles' transaction exceed the rates provided to white borrowers with similar or identical credit characteristics.

61. On information and belief, unbeknownst to the Steeles, the contract APR on the mortgage loan was actually a combination of an objective, risk-based calculation and a totally subjective, discretionary component added pursuant to the Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy.

62. On information and belief, the Steeles were subject to the Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy.

63. On information and belief, the Defendants charged the Steeles a disproportionately greater amount in non-risk-related credit charges than it charges similarly situated white persons.

Facts Relating to Eric Chavez

64. Plaintiff, Eric R. Chavez ("Chavez"), is a Latino homeowner who resides at 3216 Ardmore Avenue, South Gate, CA 90280.

65. In March-April 2006, Chavez refinanced his home with two mortgage loans issued by WMC, one in the amount of \$384,000 and the other in the amount of \$96,000. E-Z Home Loans ("E-Z Home") was the mortgage broker on the refinancing.

66. According to his estimated closing statement, a yield spread premium in the amount of \$3,840 was assessed on Chavez's loan on a "POC" basis (i.e., paid outside of closing) by WMC. Chavez also paid a \$7,680 origination fee to his broker, E-Z Home, in connection with his loan. This discretionary origination fee and the yield spread premium were assessed pursuant to WMC's credit pricing policies.

67. A true and correct copy of Borrower's Estimated Closing Statement is attached hereto and labeled Exhibit 3.

68. E-Z Home and WMC knew that Chavez, who primarily speaks Spanish, was a minority borrower. The E-Z Home employee who brokered Chavez's WMC loan in conformance with WMC's discriminatory credit pricing policies was aware of his Latino ethnicity.

69. Because of the discretionary fees, the rates in Chavez's transaction exceed the rates provided to white borrowers with similar or identical credit characteristics.

70. On information and belief, unbeknownst to Chavez, the contract APR on the mortgage loan was actually a combination of an objective, risk-based calculation and a totally subjective, discretionary component added pursuant to the Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy.

71. On information and belief, Chavez was subject to the Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy.

72. On information and belief, the Defendants charged Chavez a disproportionately greater amount in non-risk-related credit charges than it charges similarly situated white persons.

Facts Relating to Alexandra Diaz

73. Plaintiff, Alexandra Diaz ("Diaz"), is a Latino homeowner who resides at 15101 Georgia Avenue, Paramount, CA 90723.

74. On February 1, 2007, Diaz, with her sister Mari S. Diaz as co-borrower, finalized a \$522,000 mortgage loan from GE Money Bank to refinance Diaz's home. Bridgeline Capital Group, Inc. ("Bridgeline Capital"), was the mortgage broker on the refinancing.

75. According to her settlement statement, Diaz paid a \$4,990 origination fee and a \$995 processing fee to her broker, Bridgeline Capital, in connection with her loan. Diaz also paid a \$950 administration fee to GE Money Bank. These discretionary fees were assessed pursuant to GE Money Bank's credit pricing policies.

76. A true and accurate copy of the HUD-One Settlement Statement is attached and labeled Exhibit 4.

77. Bridgeline Capital and GE Money Bank knew that Diaz, who primarily speaks Spanish, was a minority borrower.

78. Because of the discretionary fees, the rates in Diaz's transaction exceed the rates provided to white borrowers with similar or identical credit characteristics.

79. On information and belief, unbeknownst to Diaz, the contract APR on the mortgage loan was actually a combination of an objective, risk-based calculation and a totally subjective, discretionary component added pursuant to the Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy.

80. On information and belief, Diaz was subject to the Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy.

81. On information and belief, the Defendants charged Diaz a disproportionately greater amount in non-risk-related credit charges than it charges similarly situated white persons.

Facts Related to Sonia Torres

82. Plaintiff, Sonia Torres, ("Torres"), is a Latino homeowner who resides at 9 Hillside Place, Haverhill, MA 01862.

83. On June 29, 2006, Ms. Torres entered into two mortgage loans with WMC. The first is a 30 year adjustable rate, balloon loan in the amount of \$215,200, with a disclosed APR

of 10.307%. The second is a fifteen year fixed rate loan with a balloon payment, in the amount of \$53,800. Apex Mortgage was the mortgage broker in the transaction.

84. According to the HUD-One Settlement Statement in the larger loan, Torres paid a \$5,500 “Origination Fee” to Apex Financial Group, and \$597.00 in “Administration Fees” to WMC.

85. A true and accurate copy of the HUD-One Settlement Statement is attached and labeled Exhibit 5.

86. Both Apex Financial Group and WMC knew that Torres, who speaks primarily Spanish, is a minority borrower.

87. Because of the discretionary fees, the rates in Torres’ transaction exceed the rates provided to white borrowers with similar or identical credit characteristics.

88. On information and belief, unbeknownst to Torres, the contract APR on the mortgage loan was actually a combination of an objective, risk-based calculation and a totally subjective, discretionary component added pursuant to the Defendants’ Discretionary Pricing Policy.

89. On information and belief, Torres was subject to the Defendants’ Discretionary Pricing Policy.

90. On information and belief, the Defendants charged Torres a disproportionately greater amount in non-risk-related credit charges than it charges similarly situated white persons.

TOLLING OF STATUTES OF LIMITATON

91. The causes of action alleged herein accrued upon discovery of the discriminatory impact of the Defendants’ Discretionary Pricing Policy. Plaintiffs and members of the Class did not discover and could not have discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence the

factual bases of those claims. Indeed, the data forming the basis of Plaintiffs' claims only recently was released and analyzed in a comprehensive manner. Moreover, because the Defendants knowingly and actively concealed the facts alleged herein, Plaintiffs and the Class have been kept ignorant of vital information essential to the pursuit of these claims, without any fault or lack of diligence on their part.

92. Commission-driven, discretionary pricing systems, such as those used in the mortgage industry and structurally similar to the system utilized by the Defendants, have been found to produce significant discriminatory effects. Knowledge concerning the significant and pervasive discriminatory impact of such commission-driven, discretionary credit pricing systems has been widely circulated within the financing industry for several years, as a result of numerous actions by the United States Department of Justice and federal regulatory agencies. *See, Facts, Section A supra*. Thus, the Defendants knew or should have known that their credit pricing system causes minority homeowners to pay more for mortgage financing than the amounts paid by white customers with identical or effectively identical credit scores.

93. Despite the fact that the Defendants knew or should have known of the discriminatory effect of their Discretionary Pricing Policy, none of the loan documents informs the customer that its finance rates ultimately are subjective and not based solely on risk-related characteristics.

94. The Defendants were and are under a continuous non-delegable duty to disclose to the Plaintiffs and Class material information regarding their loans. The fact that certain loan terms are subjective and discretionary is information a reasonable borrower would consider important when deciding whether to accept the loan and on what terms. The fact that the

subjective and discretionary components result in a disparate impact on minority is also information a reasonable minority borrower would consider important.

95. The Defendants failed to disclose this information, however, and Plaintiffs and the Class reasonably relied upon the Defendants' representation that terms of their loans would be based on their creditworthiness. The Defendants' financing documents falsely fostered the image that the Defendants offer competitive rates that objectively are set. However, the Defendants never disclosed to its credit applicants the fact that: (a) its credit rates are subjective and can vary significantly among persons with identical credit profiles; and (b) it had authorized and provided a financial incentive to mortgage brokers to subjectively increase the credit rate above the rate otherwise available to the homeowner.

96. Due to the inherent nature of the Defendants' undisclosed Discretionary Pricing Policy and due to the Defendants' deception and concealment, the Defendants' minority customers had no way of knowing or suspecting: (a) the existence of the Defendants' subjective credit pricing policy; (b) that they were charged additional subjective credit charges; (c) that they were charged a disproportionately greater amount for their cost of credit than similarly situated white persons, and or (d) that any part of the loan price was negotiable. Thus, the Defendants are estopped from relying on any statutes of limitation in their defenses of this action.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

97. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege every allegation above as if set forth herein in full.

98. Plaintiffs sue on their own behalf and on behalf of a class of persons under Rules 23(a) and (b)(2) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

99. This class action is brought pursuant to ECOA and the FHA by the individually named Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all minority consumers (the “Class”) who obtained a WMC home mortgage loan in the United States between January 1, 2001, and the date of judgment in this action (the “Class Period”) and who were subject to the Defendants’ Discretionary Pricing Policy pursuant to which they paid discretionary points, fees or interest rate mark-ups in connection with their loan. For the purposes of this Complaint, the term “minority” shall refer to Black and Hispanic persons as those terms are defined for the purposes of federal law.

100. The phrase "Discretionary Pricing Policy" refers to the Defendants’ policy of authorizing its loan officers and brokers to impose subjective, discretionary charges and interest mark-ups that are included in the finance charge loans they originate.

101. Plaintiffs do not know the exact size or identities of the proposed Class, since such information is in the exclusive control of the Defendants. Plaintiffs believe that the Class encompasses many thousands or tens of thousands of individuals who are dispersed geographically throughout the United States. Therefore, the proposed class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

102. All members of the Class have been subject to and affected by the same Discretionary Pricing Policy. There are questions of law and fact that are common to the Class, and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These questions include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. the nature, scope and operations of Defendants’ Discretionary Pricing Policy;

- b. whether Defendants are creditors under the ECOA because, for example, in the ordinary course of its business they participate in the decision as to whether or not to extend credit to consumers;
- c. whether the Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy is a facially neutral credit pricing system that has effected racial discrimination in violation of ECOA;
- d. whether there are statistically significant disparities between the amount of the discretionary charges imposed on minority persons and the amount of the discretionary charges imposed on white persons that are unrelated to creditworthiness;
- e. whether any legitimate business reason for the Discretionary Pricing Policy can be achieved by a credit pricing system less discriminatory in its impact;
- f. whether the Court can enter declaratory and injunctive relief; and
- g. the proper measure of disgorgement or damages.

103. The claims of the individual named Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Class and do not conflict with the interests of any other members of the Class in that both the Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class were subject to the same Discretionary Pricing Policy that disproportionately has affected minority homeowners.

104. The individual named Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class. They are committed to the vigorous prosecution of the Class' claims and have retained attorneys who are qualified to pursue this litigation and have experience in class actions – in particular, consumer protection and discrimination actions.

105. A class action is superior to other methods for the fast and efficient adjudication of this controversy. A class action regarding the issues in this case does not create any problems of manageability.

106. In the alternative, Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the case, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

COUNT I
DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THE EQUAL CREDIT OPPORTUNITY ACT

107. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege every allegation above as if set forth herein in full.

108. The Defendants are creditors as defined in ECOA, and in the ordinary course of its business, participated in the decision of whether or not to extend credit to the Plaintiffs, the proposed Class representatives herein, and all prospective Class members.

109. The Defendants designed, disseminated, controlled, implemented and profited from the discriminatory policy and practice alleged herein — the Discretionary Pricing Policy — which has had a disparate economic impact on minorities compared to similarly situated whites.

110. All actions taken by Defendants' account executives were in accordance with the specific authority granted to them by Defendants and were in furtherance of the Defendants' policies and practices.

111. As a result of the Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy, the Defendants have collected more in finance charges from minority borrowers than from similarly situated white persons, for reasons unrelated to credit risk.

112. The Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy violates the Equal Credit Opportunity Act.

113. Plaintiffs and prospective class members are aggrieved persons as defined in ECOA by virtue of having been subject to the Defendants' discriminatory, Discretionary Pricing Policy.

COUNT II
DISCRIMINATION IN VIOLATION OF THE FAIR HOUSING ACT

114. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege every allegation above as if set forth herein in full.

115. The Defendants engaged in residential real estate-related transactions with respect to the Plaintiffs, the proposed Class representatives herein, and all prospective Class members.

116. The Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy has resulted in discrimination with respect to the Plaintiffs, the proposed Class representatives herein, and all prospective members of the Class.

117. As a result of the Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy, the Defendants have collected more in finance charges from minorities than from similarly situated white persons, for reasons unrelated to credit risk.

118. The Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy violates the Fair Housing Act and constitutes actionable discrimination on the basis of race.

119. Plaintiffs and the Class are aggrieved persons as defined in FHA by virtue of having been subject to the Defendants' discriminatory, Discretionary Pricing Policy.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs respectfully request the following relief:

a. Certify this case as a class action and certify the named Plaintiffs herein to be adequate class representatives and their counsel to be class counsel;

b. Enter a judgment, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1691e(c) and/or 42 U.S.C. §3613, declaring the acts and practices of Defendants complained of herein to be in violation of ECOA and the FHA;

c. Grant a permanent or final injunction, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1691e(c) and/or 42 U.S.C. §3613(c), enjoining the Defendants, and the Defendants' agents and employees, affiliates and subsidiaries, from continuing to discriminate against plaintiff and the members of the Class because of their race through further use of the Discretionary Pricing Policy or any other non-risk-related discretionary pricing policy employed by the Defendants;

d. Order the Defendants, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1691e(c) and/or 42 U.S.C. §3613(c), to adopt and enforce a policy that requires appropriate training of the Defendants' employees and its brokers and correspondent lenders to prevent discrimination;

e. Order the Defendants, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1691e(c) and/or 42 U.S.C. §3613(c), to monitor and/or audit the racial pattern of its financings to ensure the cessation of discriminatory effects in its home mortgage transactions;

f. Order disgorgement, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1691e(c), of all disproportionate non-risk charges imposed on minorities by the Defendants' Discretionary Pricing Policy; and order the equitable distribution of such charges to all appropriate class members; together with other relief for unjust enrichment;

g. Order actual and punitive damages and/or restitution to the Plaintiffs and the Class pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 3613(c);

h. Award Plaintiffs the costs of this action, including the fees and costs of experts, together with reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §1691e(d) and/or 42 U.S.C. §3613(c); and

i. Grant Plaintiffs and the Class such other and further relief as this Court finds necessary and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,
On behalf of the Plaintiffs,

/s/ Lori A. Fanning

Marvin A. Miller

Lori A. Fanning

MILLER LAW LLC

115 South LaSalle Street, Suite 2910

Chicago, IL 60603

Telephone: (312) 332-3400

Facsimile: (312) 676-2676

Al Hofeld, Jr.

**Law Offices of Al Hofeld, Jr., LLC
and The Social Justice Project, Inc.**

208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite #1650

Chicago, IL 60604

Phone (312) 345-1004

Fax (312) 346-3242

Gary Klein (BBO # 560769)

Elizabeth Ryan (BBO # 549632)

Shennan Kavanagh (BBO # 655174)

Kevin Costello (BBO # 669100)

RODDY KLEIN & RYAN

727 Atlantic Avenue

Boston, MA 02111-2810

Telephone: (617) 357-5500 ext. 15

Facsimile: (617) 357-5030

Samuel H. Rudman
Robert M. Rothman
Mark S. Reich
**COUGHLIN STOIA GELLER RUDMAN &
ROBBINS LLP**
58 South Service Road, Suite 200
Melville, NY 11747
Telephone: (631) 367-7100
Facsimile: (631) 367-1173

John J. Stoia, Jr. (CA SBN 141757)
Theodore J. Pintar (CA SBN 131372)
**COUGHLIN STOIA GELLER RUDMAN &
ROBBINS LLP**
655 West Broadway, Suite 1900
San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 231-1058

Andrew S. Friedman (to seek pro hac vice)
Wendy J. Harrison (CA SBN 151090)
**BONNETT, FAIRBOURN, FRIEDMAN &
BALINT, P.C.**
2901 North Central Avenue, Suite 1000
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
(602) 274-1100

Mark A. Chavez (CA SBN 90858)
Jonathan Gertler (CA SBN 111531)
Nance F. Becker (CA SBN 99292)
CHAVEZ & GERTLER, L.L.P.
42 Miller Avenue
Mill Valley, California 94941
(415) 381-5599

Dated: April 3, 2008

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT 1

FEDERAL TRUTH-IN-LENDING DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Names of Borrower(s): HERBERT STEELE
DORIS STEELEDate: 06/30/2006
Entry #: 11605257Borrower Mailing: 2237 EAST 92ND PLACE, CHICAGO, IL 60617
Property Address: 2237 EAST 92ND PLACE, CHICAGO, IL 60617

Loan Number: 11605257

Lender: WMC MORTGAGE CORP., 3100 BROADVIEW AVENUE, BURNABY, CA 91504

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE	FINANCE CHARGE	Amount Financed	Total of Payments
The cost of your credit as a yearly rate.	The dollar amount the credit will cost you.	The amount of credit provided to you or on your behalf.	The amount you will have paid after you have made all payments as scheduled.
10.819 %	\$398,530.36	\$161,241.73	\$559,772.09

You have the right to receive at this time an itemization of the Amount Financed.

☒ I want an itemization.☐ I do not want an itemization.

Payment Schedule

Number of Payments	Monthly Payments of	Payments are Due Monthly beginning:	Number of Payments	Monthly Payments of	Payments are Due Monthly beginning:
24	1,350.75	September 1, 2006			
335	1,569.50	September 1, 2008			
1	1,571.59	August 1, 2036			

Assuming the index remains unchanged for the life of the loan, The index used to calculate the APR is 5.320 %.

☐ This loan has a demand feature.☒ Variable Rate: Disclosures about the variable rate feature have been provided to you earlier.☐ Variable Rate Not Applicable.Security: ☐ You are giving a security interest in the property being purchased.☒ Other (describe): 2237 EAST 92ND PLACE, CHICAGO, IL 60617Late Charge: If payment is 16 days late, the penalty charge is 5.000 % of the payment.
The minimum late charge is N/A. The maximum late charge is N/A.

Filing Fees/Recording Fees: \$ 75.00

Prepayment: If you pay off this loan early, you ☐ may ☒ will not have to pay a penalty. And you ☐ may ☒ will not be entitled to a refund of part of the finance charge.

Assumption: Someone buying your home

☒ will not be allowed to assume the remainder of this mortgage on the original terms.☐ may, subject to conditions, be allowed to assume the remainder of this mortgage on the original terms.

Required Deposit: The annual percentage rate does not take into account your required deposit.

Property Insurance is required to obtain credit and may be obtained from anyone you want who is acceptable to this Lender.

☒ Property insurance is not available through Lender.☐ If you obtain Property Insurance from _____, you will pay \$ _____ for a term of _____.

CREDIT LIFE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE are not required to obtain credit and will not be provided at the time of closing.

You may be offered these plans after closing, but they are not in effect at this time. No such insurance will be in force until you have completed an application, the insurance company has issued the policy, and the effective date of that policy has been provided.

See your loan documents for any additional information about nonpayment, default, any required repayment in full before the scheduled date, and prepayment refunds and penalties.

"e" means estimate

I/we acknowledge receipt of a completed copy of this disclosure, SIGNED AND DATED:

Herbert Steele 30 JUNE 2006

- Borrower - HERBERT STEELE - DATE -

FEDERAL TRUTH-IN-LENDING DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Name of Borrower(s): **BERNARD STEELE**
DORIS STEELEDate: **06/30/2006**
Serv #: **11605257**Borrower Mailing: **2237 EAST 92ND PLACE, CHICAGO, IL 60617**
Property Address: **2237 EAST 92ND PLACE, CHICAGO, IL 60617**Loan Number: **11605257**Lender: **WFC MORTGAGE CORP., 3100 TROSTON AVENUE, SUITE 200, CA 92504**

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE	FINANCE CHARGE	Amount Financed	Total of Payments
The cost of your credit as a yearly rate.	The dollar amount the credit will cost you.	The amount of credit provided to you or on your behalf.	The amount you will have paid after you have made all payments as scheduled.
10.819 %	\$398,530.36	\$161,241.73	\$559,772.09

You have the right to receive at this time an Itemization of the Amount Financed.

☒ I want an itemization.☐ I do not want an itemization.

Payment Schedule

Number of Payments	Monthly Payments of	Payments are Due Monthly beginning:	Number of Payments	Monthly Payments of	Payments are Due Monthly beginning:
24	1,350.75	September 1, 2006			
335	1,569.50	September 1, 2008			
1	1,571.59	August 1, 2036			

Assuming the index remains unchanged for the life of the loan. The index used to calculate the APR is **5.320 %**.☐ This loan has a demand feature☒ Variable Rate: Disclosures about the variable rate feature have been provided to you earlier.☐ Variable Rate Not Applicable

Security:

☐ You are giving a security interest in the property being purchased☒ Other (describe): **2237 EAST 92ND PLACE, CHICAGO, IL 60617**Late Charge: If payment is **15** days late, the penalty charge is **5.000 %** of the payment.
The minimum late charge is **N/A**. The maximum late charge is **N/A**.Filing fees/Recording Fees: **\$ 75.00**Prepayment: If you pay off this loan early, you ☐ may ☒ will not have to pay a penalty. And you ☐ may ☒ will not be entitled to a refund of part of the finance charge.

Assumption: Someone buying your house

☒ will not be allowed to assume the remainder of this mortgage on the original terms.☐ may, subject to conditions, be allowed to assume the remainder of this mortgage on the original terms.

Required Deposit: The annual percentage rate does not take into account your required deposit.

Property Insurance is required to obtain credit and may be obtained from anyone you want who is acceptable to this Lender.

☒ Property Insurance is not available through Lender.☐ If you obtain Property Insurance from _____, you will pay \$ _____ for a term of _____.

CREDIT LIFE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE are not required to obtain credit and will not be provided at the time of closing. You may be offered these plans after closing, but they are not in effect at this time. No such insurance will be in force until you have completed an application, the insurance company has issued the policy, and the effective date of that policy has been provided.

See your loan documents for any additional information about nonpayment, default, any required repayment in full before the scheduled date, and prepayment refunds and penalties.

'e' means estimate

I/we acknowledge receipt of a completed copy of this disclosure. SIGNED AND DATED:

Doris Steele 6/30/06
Borrower - **DORIS STEELE** - DATE -

DEFINITION OF TRUTH-IN-LENDING TERMS

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE

This is not the Note rate for which the borrower applied. The Annual Percentage Rate (APR) is the cost of the loan in percentage terms taking into account various loan charges of which interest is only one such charge. Other charges which are used in calculation of the Annual Percentage Rate are Private Mortgage Insurance or FHA Mortgage Insurance Premium (when applicable) and Prepaid Finance Charges (loan discount, origination fees, prepaid interest and other credit costs). The APR is calculated by spreading those charges over the life of the loan which results in a rate higher than the interest rate shown on your Mortgage/Deed of Trust note. If interest was the only Finance Charge, then the interest rate and the Annual Percentage Rate would be the same.

PREPAID FINANCE CHARGES

Prepaid Finance Charges are certain charges made in connection with the loan and which must be paid upon the close of the loan. These charges are defined by the Federal Reserve Board in Regulation Z and the charges must be paid by the borrower. Non-Inclusive examples of such charges are: Loan origination fee, "Points" or Discount, Private Mortgage Insurance or FHA Mortgage Insurance, Tax Service Fee. Some loan charges are specifically excluded from the Prepaid Finance Charge such as appraisal fees and credit report fees.

Prepaid Finance Charges are totaled and then subtracted from the Loan Amount (the face amount of the Deed of Trust/Mortgage Note). The net figure is the Amount Financed as explained below.

FINANCE CHARGE

The amount of interest, prepaid finance charge and certain insurance premiums (if any) which the borrower will be expected to pay over the life of the loan.

AMOUNT FINANCED

The Amount Financed is the loan amount applied for less the prepaid finance charges. Prepaid finance charges can be found on the Good Faith Estimate/Settlement Statement (HUD-1 or 1A). For example if the borrower's note is for \$100,000 and the Prepaid Finance Charges total \$5,000, the Amount Financed would be \$95,000. The Amount Financed is the figure on which the Annual Percentage Rate is based.

TOTAL OF PAYMENTS

This figure represents the total of all payments made toward principal, interest and mortgage insurance (if applicable) over the life of the loan.

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

The dollar figures in the Payment Schedule represent principal, interest, plus Private Mortgage Insurance (if applicable) over the life of the loan. These figures will not reflect taxes and insurance escrows or any temporary buydown payments contributed by the seller.



EXHIBIT 2

A. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development		B. Type of Loan	
		1. <input type="checkbox"/> FHA	2. <input type="checkbox"/> FMHA
		4. <input type="checkbox"/> VA	5. <input type="checkbox"/> Conv. Ins.
		3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conv. Other	
		6. File Number	7. Loan Number
		486871	11885257
		8. Mortgage Ins. Case No.	
Settlement Statement			
C. Note: This form is furnished to give you a statement of actual settlement costs. Amounts paid to and by the settlement agent are shown. Items marked "(POC)" were paid outside the closing; they are shown here for information but POCs are not included in the totals.			
D. Name of Borrower: Herbert P Steele, 2237 East 82nd Place, Chicago, IL 60617			
E. Name of Seller: Doris Jones Steele			
F. Name of Lender: WMC Mortgage Corp., 1 Ramland Rd, Orangeburg, NY 10962			
G. Property Location: 2237 East 82nd Place, Chicago, IL 60617			
H. Settlement Agent: Stewart Title of Illinois			
Place of Settlement: 2 N. LaSalle Street Suite 525 Chicago IL 60602			
I. Settlement Date: 6/30/2008			
Promissory Note: 7/5/2008			
100. Gross amount due from borrower:		400. Gross amount due to seller:	
101. Contract sales price		401. Contract sales price	
102. Personal property		402. Personal property	
103. Settlement charges to borrower (line 1400)		403.	
104. POC due to Washine Credit Corp.		404.	
105.		405.	
106. City/town taxes		406. City/town taxes	
107. County taxes		407. County taxes	
108. Assessments		408. Assessments	
109.		409.	
110.		410.	
111.		411.	
112.		412.	
120. Gross amount due from borrower:		420. Gross amount due to seller:	
151,873.52		0.00	
201. Deposit of earnest money		501. Excess deposit (see instructions)	
202. Principal amount of new loan(s)		502. Settlement charges to seller (line 1400)	
167,200.00		0.00	
203. Existing loan(s) taken subject to		503. Existing loan(s) taken subject to	
204.		504. Payoff of first mortgage loan	
205.		505. Payoff of second mortgage loan	
206.		506.	
207.		507.	
208.		508.	
209.		509.	
210. City/town taxes		510. City/town taxes	
211. County taxes		511. County taxes	
212. Assessments		512. Assessments	
213.		513.	
214.		514.	
215.		515.	
216.		516.	
217.		517.	
218.		518.	
219.		519.	
220. Total paid by/bor borrower:		520. Total reduction in amount due seller:	
167,200.00		0.00	
301. Gross amount due from borrower (line 120)		601. Gross amount due to seller (line 420)	
151,873.52		0.00	
302. Less amount paid by/bor borrower (line 220)		602. Less total reduction in amount due seller (line 520)	
167,200.00		0.00	
303. CASH (FROM) (TO) BORROWER		603. CASH (FROM) (TO) SELLER	
15,326.38		0.00	

SUBSTITUTE FORM 1099 SELLER STATEMENT - The information contained in Blocks E, G, H and I and on line 401 (or, if line 401 is selected, lines 403 and 404), 406, 407 and 408-412 (applicable part of buyer's real estate tax reportable to the IRS) is important tax information and is being furnished to the Internal Revenue Service. If you are required to file a return, a negligence penalty or other sanction will be imposed on you if this item is required to be reported and the IRS determines that it has not been reported.

SELLER INSTRUCTION - If this real estate was your principal residence, file Form 2130, *Sale or Exchange of Principal Residence*, for any gain, with your income tax return, for other transactions, complete the applicable parts of Form 4797, *Form 4797 and/or Schedule D (Form 1040)*.

You are required by law to provide borrower (s) and lender with your correct taxpayer identification number.

If you do not provide Stewart Title of Illinois with your correct taxpayer identification number, you may be subject to civil or criminal penalties.

700. Total estate/broker commission				Paid From Borrower's Funds at Settlement	Paid From Seller's Funds at Settlement
Division of commission (line 700) as follows:					
701. \$					
702. \$					
703. Commission paid at settlement					
704.					
801.	Loan origination fee	to	US Mutual Bank Corp.	2,100.00	
802.	Loan discount				
803.	Appraisal fee	to	US Mutual Bank Corp. POCB 275.00		
804.	Credit report	to	US Mutual Bank Corp.	45.83	
805.	Lender's inspection fee				
806.	Mortgage insurance application fee				
807.	Assumption fee				
808.	Tax Contract Fee	to	Fidelity National	20.00	
809.	Processing Fee	to	US Mutual Bank Corp.	480.00	
810.	Flood Determination Fee	to	First American Flood Data Service	12.00	
811.	Application Fee	to	WYAC Mortgage Corp.	597.00	
812.	Broker Comp Pd By Lender	to	US Mutual Bank Corp. POOL 2508.00		
813.					
814.					
815.					
901.	Interest from	7/8/2006 to 8/1/2006	at \$41.4335/day for 26 days.	1,077.27	
902.	Mortgage insurance premium for				
903.	Hazard insurance premium for		to Allstate Insurance Co	402.00	
904.					
905.					
1001.	Hazard insurance				
1002.	Mortgage insurance				
1003.	City property taxes				
1004.	County property taxes				
1005.	Annual assessments (maint.)				
1006.					
1007.					
1008.					
1009.					
1101.	Settlement or closing fee	to	Stewart Title of Illinois	150.00	
1102.	Abstract or title search				
1103.	Title examination				
1104.	Title insurance binder				
1105.	Document preparation				
1106.	Notary fees				
1107.	Attorney's fees to				
	includes above items no.:				
1108.	Title insurance	to	Stewart Title of Illinois	275.00	
	includes above items no.:				
1109.	Lender's coverage	\$187,200.00	\$275.00		
1110.	Owner's coverage				
1111.	P/O Pkg Processing Fee	to	Stewart Title of Illinois	35.00	
1112.	Stat Policy Fee	to	Stewart Title of Illinois	3.00	
1113.	E-Mail Fee	to	Stewart Title of Illinois	25.00	
1201.	Recording fees/ Surcharge fees:	Mortgage \$80.00		80.00	
1202.	City/county tax/stamps:				
1203.	State tax/stamps:				
1204.					
1205.					
1206.					
1301.	Survey				
1302.	Pest inspection				
1303.					
1304.					
1305.					
1400.	Total settlement charges (entered on lines 103, section J and 502, section K)			5,301.00	

Robert P. Steele

Robert P. Steele

Robert P. Steele

To the best of my knowledge, the HUD-1 Settlement Statement which I have prepared is a true and accurate account of the funds which were received and have been or will be disbursed by the undersigned as part of the settlement of this transaction.

Stewart Title of NC Inc.

SELLER'S AND/OR PURCHASER'S STATEMENT Seller's and Purchaser's signature hereon acknowledges his/her approval of tax provisions and signifies their understanding that provisions were based on laws for the preceding year, or provisions for the current year, and in the event of any change for the current year, all necessary adjustments must be made between Seller and Purchaser. However any default in delinquent taxes will be reimbursed in Title Company by the Seller.

The Company, in its capacity as Escrow Agent, is and has been acting as a depository for all funds in this transaction in any financial institution, whether affiliated or not. Such financial institution may provide the Company computer accounting and such services directly or through a separate entity which, if affiliated with Title Company, may charge the financial institution responsible and proper compensation therefor and retain any profit therefrom. Any escrow fees paid by any party involved in this transaction shall only be for checkwriting and input to the computers, but not for storefront accounting and such services. Title Company shall not be liable for any interest or other charges on the escrow money and shall be under no duty to invest or reinvest funds held by it at any time. Sellers and Purchaser hereby acknowledge and consent to the deposit of the escrow money in several institutions with which Title Company has or may have other banking relationships and further consent to the retention by Title Company and/or its affiliates of any and all benefits (including advantageous interest rates on loans) Title Company and/or its affiliates may receive from such financial institutions by reason of their maintenance of said escrow accounts.

The parties have read the above and hereby certify that the provisions herein are approved, known in name, and represent Title Company in relation to the above Sellers.

Purchaser/Borrower

Robert P. Steele

Robert P. Steele

Robert P. Steele

WARNING: It is a crime to knowingly make false statements to the United States on this or any other similar form. Penalties upon conviction can include a fine and imprisonment. For details see: Title 18, U.S. Code Section 1001 and Section 1010.

EXHIBIT 3

Realty Alliance Escrow Division

20812 Ventura Blvd., Ste 201 A
 Woodland Hills, CA 91364
 (818) 883-6080

**BORROWER'S CLOSING STATEMENT
ESTIMATED**Borrower: **Erick R. Chavez**Escrow No: **00008088-001-RI**

Close Date:

Disbursement Date:

Date Prepared: **04/04/2006**

Property Address: **3216 Ardmore Ave.
 South Gate, CA 90280**

Description	Debit	Credit
NEW AND EXISTING ENCUMBRANCES:		
New First Loan from WMC MORTGAGE CORP		384,000.00
New Second Loan from WMC MORTGAGE CORP		96,000.00
PAYOFFS:		
Payoff to Chase Home Finance LLC	359,851.23	
\$347,901.39 Principal Balance		
\$2,688.84 Interest		
From 3/1/2006 To 4/12/2006		
\$9,222.00 PrePayment Fees		
\$30.00 Statement Fees		
\$9.00 Recording Fee		
Payoff to Chase Home Finance LLC	88,059.72	
\$86,880.84 Principal Balance		
\$1,139.88 Interest		
From 3/1/2006 To 4/12/2006		
\$30.00 Statement Fees		
\$9.00 Recording Fee		
NEW LOAN CHARGES:		
Loan Origination Fee to E-Z Home Loans	7,680.00	
Appraisal Fee to Galaxy Appraisal Services, IN (POC \$375.00)		
Credit Report to E-Z Home Loans	15.00	
Tax Contract Fee to Fidelity National	20.00	
Processing Fee(1st loan) to E-Z Home Loans	895.00	
Doc. Prep. Fee(1st loan) to WMC MORTGAGE CORP	242.00	
Flood Determination to First American Flood Data SS	12.00	
Administration Fee(1st loan) to WMC MORTGAGE CORP	625.00	
Application Fee(1st loan) to E-Z Home Loans	95.00	
Underwriting Fee(1st loan) to E-Z Home Loans	295.00	
YSP to E-Z Home Loans (POC \$3,840.00)		
Administration Fee(2nd loan) to WMC MORTGAGE CORP	450.00	
Prepaid Interest to WMC MORTGAGE CORP	1,463.67	
@ \$69.6986 per day From 4/10/2006 To 5/1/2006 (21 days)		
Intrs on 2nd to WMC MORTGAGE CORP	538.44	
ADDITIONAL CHARGES:		
Estimated Notary Fee to Notary Public	275.00	
Estimated Premium Fee to Insurance Co. (POC \$828.00)		
Taxes 05-06, 1st & 2nd PAID to Tax Collectors (POC \$3,654.00)		
TITLE CHARGES:		
Title Insurance Fees to Gateway Title	901.00	
ALTA Policy (2nd) to Gateway Title	100.00	
Endorsements to Gateway Title	115.00	
Sub-Escrow to Gateway Title	25.00	
Overnite/Messenger to Gateway Title	50.00	
Loan Tie-In to Realty Alliance Escrow Division	350.00	
Overnite/Messenger to Realty Alliance Escrow Division	125.00	
Wire Fee to Union Bank	19.00	
REFUNDABLE ESCROW PAD to Realty Alliance Escrow Division	300.00	
Incoming Wire Processing to Realty Alliance Escrow Division	25.00	
RECORDING FEES:		

COPY

Realty Alliance Escrow Division

20812 Ventura Blvd., Ste 201 A
 Woodland Hills, CA 91364
 (818) 883-6080

**BORROWER'S CLOSING STATEMENT
ESTIMATED**Borrower: **Erick R. Chavez**Escrow No: **00008088-001-RI**

Close Date:

Disbursement Date:

Date Prepared: **04/04/2006**

Property Address: **3216 Ardmore Ave.
 South Gate, CA 90280**

Description	Debit	Credit
Recording Fee to County Recorder Deed: 0 pages @ \$175.00	175.00	
ESCROW CHARGES:		
Escrow Fee to Realty Alliance Escrow Division	695.00	
Document Preparation to Realty Alliance Escrow Division	395.00	
Sub Totals	463,792.06	480,000.00
Refund Due Borrower	16,207.94	
Totals	480,000.00	480,000.00

 Erick R. Chavez

EXHIBIT 4

OMB Approval No. 2502-0265

A. Settlement Statement		B. Type of Loan	
First American Title Company Final Statement		1-5. Loan Type Conv. Unlins.	
		6. File Number 3801-2601007	
		7. Loan Number 11820553	
		8. Mortgage Insurance Case Number	
C. Note: This form is furnished to give you a statement of actual settlement costs. Amounts paid to and by the settlement agent are shown, items marked "(POC)" were paid outside this closing; they are shown here for informational purposes and are not included in the totals.			
D. Name of Borrower: Alexandra Diaz; Mari S. Diaz 15101 Georgia Avenue, Paramount, CA 90723			
E. Name of Seller:			
F. Name of Lender: GE Money Bank 6121 Bollinger Canyon, Suite 400 San Ramon, CA 94583-5286			
G. Property Location: 15101 Georgia Avenue, Paramount, CA 90723			
H. Settlement Agent: First American Title Company Address: 135 Main Street, Suite 1200, San Francisco, CA 94105		I. Settlement Date: 02/01/2007 Print Date: 02/01/2007, 8:53 AM Disbursement Date: 02/01/2007	
Place of Settlement Address: 135 Main Street, Suite 1200, San Francisco, CA 94105			
J. Summary of Borrower's Transaction		K. Summary of Seller's Transaction	
100. Gross Amount Due From Borrower		400. Gross Amount Due To Seller	
101. Contract Sales Price		401. Contract Sales Price	
102. Personal Property		402. Personal Property	
103. Settlement charges to borrower (line 1400)	29,035.90	403. Total Deposits	
104. Supplemental Summary	490,770.58	404.	
105.		405.	
Adjustments for items paid by seller in advance		Adjustments for items paid by seller in advance	
106. City/town taxes		406. City/town taxes	
107. County taxes		407. County taxes	
108. Assessments		408. Assessments	
109.		409.	
110.		410.	
111.		411.	
112.		412.	
113.		413.	
114.		414.	
115.		415.	
120. Gross Amount Due From Borrower	519,806.48	420. Gross Amount Due To Seller	
200. Amounts Paid By Or In Behalf of Borrower		500. Reductions in Amount Due to Seller	
201. Deposit or earnest money		501. Excess deposit (see instructions)	
202. Principal amount of new loan(s)	522,000.00	502. Settlement charges (line 1400)	
203. Existing loan(s) taken subject		503. Existing loan(s) taken subject	
204.		504. Payoff of first mortgage loan	
205.		505. Payoff of second mortgage loan	
206.		506.	
207.		507.	
208.		508.	
209.		509.	
Adjustments for items unpaid by seller		Adjustments for items unpaid by seller	
210. City/town taxes		510. City/town taxes	
211. County taxes		511. County taxes	
212. Assessments		512. Assessments	
213.		513.	
214.		514.	
215.		515.	
216.		516.	
217.		517.	
218.		518.	
219.		519.	
220. Total Paid By/For Borrower	522,000.00	520. Total Reduction Amount Due Seller	
300. Cash At Settlement From/To Borrower		600. Cash At Settlement To/From Seller	
301. Gross amount due from Borrower (line 120)	519,806.48	601. Gross amount due to Seller (line 420)	
302. Less amounts paid by/for Borrower (line 220)	522,000.00	602. Less reductions in amounts due to Seller (line 520)	
303. Cash (From) (X To) Borrower	2,193.52	603.	
The HUD-1 Settlement Statement which I have prepared is a true and accurate account of this transaction. I have caused or will cause the funds to be disbursed in accordance with this statement.			
Settlement Agent:		Date:	

We certify this to be a true
and correct copy of the original.
FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

* See Supplemental Page for details.

File No. 3801-2601007

L. Settlement Charges		
700. Total Sales/Broker's Commission based on price	Paid From Borrower's Funds at Settlement	Paid From Seller's Funds at Settlement
Division of Commission (line 700) as follows		
701.		
702.		
703. Commission paid at Settlement		
704.		
800. Items Payable in Connection with Loan		
801. Loan Origination Fee		
802. Loan Discount		
803. Appraisal Fee - Valuation One, Inc. POC \$276.00	136.99	
804. Credit Report - Bridgeline Capital Group, Inc.		
805. Lender's Inspection Fee		
806. Mortgage Insurance Application Premium		
807. Assumption Fee	950.00	
808. Administration Fee - GE Money Bank	995.00	
809. Processing Fee - Bridgeline Capital Group, Inc.	4,990.00	
810. Broker Fee - Bridgeline Capital Group, Inc.		
811.		
812.		
813.		
814.		
Supplemental Summary		
900. Items Required by Lender to be Paid in Advance		
901. Interest 01/31/07 to 02/01/07 @ \$148.805R00/day - GE Money Bank	148.81	
902.		
903. Hazard Insurance Premium for		
904.		
905.		
Supplemental Summary		
1000. Reserves Deposited with Lender		
1001. Hazard Insurance		
1002. Mortgage Insurance		
1003. City Property Taxes		
1004. County Property Taxes		
1005. Annual assessments		
1006.		
1007.		
1008. Aggregate Accounting Adjustment		
1100. Title Charges		
1101. Settlement or closing fee		
1102. Abstract or title search		
1103. Title examination		
1104. Title Insurance Binder		
1105. Document Fee		
1106. Notary Fee		
1107. Attorney Fee		
(Includes above item numbers:)		
1108. Title Insurance - See supplemental page for breakdown of individual fees and payees	1,300.00	
(Includes above item numbers:)		
1109. Lender's coverage \$522,000.00		
1110. Owner's coverage \$0.00		
1111. Document Preparation - Deed - First American Title Company	50.00	
1112. Additional Check Fee - First American Title Company	30.00	
1113.		
1114.		
1115.		
1116.		
1117.		
1200. Government Recording and Transfer Charges		
1201. *Recording fees: Deed \$40.00 Mortgage \$73.00 Release \$0.00	113.00	
1202. *City/county tax/stamps: Deed \$287.10 Mortgage \$0.00	287.10	
1203. State tax/stamps		
1204.		
1205.		
1206.		
1300. Additional Settlement Charges		
1301. Survey to		
1302. Pest Inspection to		
1303. Payment on Account to American General Finance	5,973.00	
1304. Payment on Account to Hiland P. Acceptance	4,527.00	
1305. Payment on Account to HSBC NV	2,194.00	
1306. Payment on Account to HSBC / Best Buy	2,957.00	
1307. Payment on Account to HSBC / Mitsubishi	3,342.00	
1308. Payment on Account to HSBC / RC	10.00	
1309. Payment on Account to WFNNB / Chadwicks of Boston	857.00	
1310. Notary/Signing Fee - First American Title Company	175.00	
1311.		
1312.		
1313.		
1314.		
Supplemental Summary		
1400. Total Settlement Charges (enter on lines 103, Section J and 502, Section K)	29,035.90	

* See Supplemental Page for details.

EXHIBIT 5

A. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			HUD-	NIFORM SETTLEMENT STATEMENT*	
B. TYPE OF LOAN: [X] Conventional-Uninsured		6. File Number		7. Loan Number 11589111	
8. Mortgage Insurance Case Number					
C. Note: this form is furnished to give you a statement of actual settlement costs. Amounts paid to and by the settlement agent are shown. Items marked "(P.O.C.)" were paid outside the closing. They are shown here for informational purposes and are not included in the totals. Note: TIN = Taxpayer's Identification Number.					
D. Name and address of borrower Sonia Torres 113 Pollard Street Haverhill, Massachusetts 01830		E. Name, address and TIN of seller Hugo L. Aguirre 9 Hillside Place Haverhill, Massachusetts 01832		F. Name and address of lender WMC Mortgage Corporation 6121 Bollinger Canyon, Suite 400 San Ramon, CA 94583	
G. Property Location 9 Hillside Place Haverhill, Massachusetts 01832		H. Settlement Agent: name, address and TIN SAAB LAW FIRM 175 Central Street Lowell, Massachusetts 01852			
I. Settlement Date: June 29, 2006				Place of Settlement Office of Settlement Agent, above	

J. SUMMARY OF BORROWER'S TRANSACTION	
100 GROSS AMOUNT DUE FROM BORROWER:	
101 Contract sales price	269,000.00
102 Personal property	
103 Borrower settlement charges (line 1400)	9,689.14
104 City of Haverhill, MA August 1, 2006 R.E. Tax	567.85
105	
Adjustments for items paid by seller in advance	
106 City/town taxes 06/29/06-06/30/06	6.23
107 County taxes	
108 Assessments	
109	
110	
111	
112	
120 GROSS AMOUNT DUE FROM BORROWER	279,263.22

200 AMOUNTS PAID BY OR ON BEHALF OF BORROWER:	
201 Deposit or earnest money	500.00
202 Principal amount of new loan(s)	215,200.00
203 Existing loan(s) taken subject to	
204	
205	
206	
207 *Proceeds 2 nd Loan	52,744.94
208 *Closing Cost Credit from Seller	10,000.00
209	
Adjustments for items unpaid by seller	
210 City/town taxes	
211 County taxes	
212 Assessments	
213	
214	
215	
216	
217	
218	
219	
220 TOTAL PAID BY/FOR BORROWER	278,444.94

300 CASH AT SETTLEMENT FROM/TO BORROWER	
301 Gross amt due from borrower (Ln 120)	279,263.22
302 Less amt paid by/fur borrower (Ln 220)	278,444.94
303 CASH [X] FROM BORROWER	818.28

K. SUMMARY OF SELLER'S TRANSACTION	
400 GROSS AMOUNT DUE TO SELLER:	
401 Contract sales price	269,000.00
402 Personal property	
403	
404	
405	
Adjustments for items paid by seller in advance	
406 City/town taxes 06/29/06-06/30/06	6.23
407 County taxes	
408 Assessments	
409	
410	
411	
412	
420 GROSS AMOUNT DUE TO SELLER	269,006.23

500 REDUCTIONS IN AMOUNT DUE TO SELLER	
501 Excess deposit (see instructions)	
502 Settlement charges to seller (line 1400)	11,386.64
503 Existing loan(s) taken subject to	
504 Payoff of first mortgage loan	200,132.47
505 Payoff of second mortgage loan	
506 Deposit Retained by R.E. Broker	500.00
507 Final Water City of Haverhill, MA	384.73
508 *Closing Cost Credit from Seller	10,000.00
509	
Adjustments for items unpaid by seller	
510 City/town taxes	
511 County taxes	
512 Assessments	
513	
514	
515	
516	
517	
518	
519	
520 TOTAL REDUCTION IN AMOUNT DUE SELLER	112,403.84

600 CASH AT SETTLEMENT TO/FROM SELLER	
601 Gross amt due to seller (Ln 420)	269,006.23
602 Less reduction in amt due seller (520)	112,403.84
603 CASH [X] TO SELLER	156,602.39

* SUBSTITUTE FORM 1899-S, Proceeds from Real Estate Transactions, Tax Year 20 SELLER STATEMENT: The information contained in Blocks E, G, H, I and on line 401 (or if line 401 is asterisked, line 403 and 404) is important tax information and is being furnished to the Internal Revenue Service. If you are required to file a return, a negligence penalty or other sanction may be imposed on you if this item is required to be reported and the IRS determines that it has not been reported. If this real estate was your main home, file Form 2119, Sale of Your Home, with Form 1040 even if you had a loss or you did a 1031 exchange of your home. If the real estate was not your main home, report the transaction on Form 4797, Sales of Business Property, Form 6252, Installment Sale Income, and/or Schedule D, Form 1040, Capital Gains and Losses. You must provide the Settlement Agent (in Block F) with your correct taxpayer identification number. If you do not provide the settlement agent with your correct taxpayer identification number, you may be subject to civil or criminal penalties imposed by law. Under penalties of perjury I certify that the number shown on this statement is my correct taxpayer identification number.

(Seller's signature)

L. SETTLEMENT CHARGES		
700 TOTAL SALES/BROKER'S COMMISSION based on price \$ 259,000.00 @ \$10,360.00	% =	
Division of Commission (line 700) as follows:		
701 \$ 4,680.00 to RE/MAX Main Street Associates		
702 \$ 5,180.00 to DAHER COMPANIES		
703 Broker's Commission to RE/MAX Main Street Associates \$10,360.00 (\$500.00 POC)		9,860.00
704		
800 ITEMS PAYABLE IN CONNECTION WITH LOAN		
801 Loan Origination fee	%	
802 Loan Discount	%	
803 Appraisal Fee	to	
804 Credit Report	to	
805 Lender's Inspection Fee		
806 Mortgage Insurance Application Fee	to	
807 Assumption Fee		
808 Origination Fee	to Apex Financial Group, Inc.	5,500.00
809 Tax Contract Fee	to Fidelity National	20.00
810 Flood Determination	to First American Flood Data SS	12.00
811 Administration Fee	to WMC	597.00
900 ITEMS REQUIRED BY LENDER TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE		
901 Interest from 06/29/06 to 07/01/06 @ \$ 37.14 /day		74.29
902 Mortgage Insurance Premium for	months to	
903 Hazard Insurance Premium for 1 years to Arbella Mutual Insurance		994.00
904	years to	
905		
1000 RESERVES DEPOSITED WITH LENDER		
1001 Hazard insurance	months @ \$ per month	
1002 Mortgage insurance premium for	months @ \$ per month	
1003 City property taxes	months @ \$ per month	
1004 County property taxes	months @ \$ per month	
1005 Annual assessments	months @ \$ per month	
1006	months @ \$ per month	
1007	months @ \$ per month	
1008 Aggregate Accounting Adjustment		
1100 TITLE CHARGES		
1101 Settlement or closing fee	to	
1102 Abstract or title search	to	
1103 Title examination	to Lou Nicolosi, Title Examiner	150.00
1104 Title insurance binder	to	
1105 Document preparation	to	
1106 Attorney's fees	to	
1107 Attorney's fees	to SAAB LAW FIRM	600.00
(includes above item numbers)		
1108 Title insurance	to Lawyer's Title Insurance Corporation	1,156.85
(includes above item numbers		
1109 Lender's coverage	\$	
1110 Owner's coverage	\$	
1111		
1112		
1113		
1200 GOVERNMENT RECORDING AND TRANSFER CHARGES		
1201 Recording fees: Deed \$ 125.00 Mortgage \$ 175.00 Releases \$ 75.00		300.00 75.00
1202 City/cty tax/stamps: Deed \$ Mortgage \$		
1203 State tax/stamps Deed \$ 1,226.64 Mortgage \$		1,226.64
1204 Obtain and Record Municipal Lien Certificate		90.00
1205 Deed Preparation/Obtain and Track Discharge to SAAB LAW FIRM		200.00
1300 ADDITIONAL SETTLEMENT CHARGES		
1301 Survey	to Boston Survey, Inc.	150.00
1302 Fed/Ex Courier Fee	to SAAB LAW FIRM	25.00
1303 Wire In Fee	to SAAB LAW FIRM	20.00
1304		
1305		
1400 TOTAL SETTLEMENT CHARGES (enter on lines 103, Section J and 502, Section K)		9,689.14 11,386.64

CERTIFICATION: I have carefully reviewed the HUD-1 Settlement Statement and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is a true and accurate statement of all receipts and disbursements made on my account or by me in this transaction. I further certify that I have received a copy of the HUD-1 Settlement Statement.

Borrower _____ Seller _____
Sonia Torres Hugo L. Aguirre

Borrower _____ Seller _____

To the best of my knowledge the HUD-1 Settlement Statement which I have prepared is a true and accurate account of the funds which were received and have been or will be disbursed by the undersigned as part of the settlement of this transaction.

Settlement Agent _____ Date _____

WARNING: It is a crime to knowingly make false statements to the United States on this or any other similar form. Penalties upon conviction can include a fine and imprisonment. For details see Title 18 U.S. Code Section 1001 and Section 1010.